

WILSON ANSWERS POPE'S PROPOSAL

Pontiff's Plan to End the World War Rejected by the United States Government.

FRANK NOTE SENT TO VATICAN

Acceptance Now Would Mean German Victory, President Says—Won't Treat With Kaiser.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson has rejected the pope's peace proposals.

In a note dispatched recently, and made public here later, the President says that while every heart not blinded and hardened by the terrible war must be touched by the moving appeal of his holiness, it would be folly to take the path of peace he points out if it does not in fact lead to the goal he proposes.

To deal with such a power as the present rulers of Germany upon Pope Benedict's plan, declares the President, would involve a recuperation of the strength and renewal of the world domination of that power, now balked, but not defeated, after sweeping a continent with the blood of innocent women and children and the helpless poor, as well as of soldiers.

Won't Treat With Kaiser.

Permanent peace must be based upon the faith of all the peoples and upon the justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind, he adds, and "we cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting."

The text of the note follows:

"To His Holiness, Benedictus XV, Pope:

"In acknowledgment of the communication of your holiness to the belligerent peoples, dated August 1, 1917, the President of the United States requests me to transmit the following reply:

"Every heart that has not been blinded and hardened by this terrible war must be touched by this moving appeal of his holiness, the pope; must feel the dignity and force of the human and generous motives which prompted it, and must fervently wish that we might take the path of peace he so persuasively points out. But it would be folly to take it if it does not in fact lead to the goal he proposes.

"Our response must be based upon stern facts and upon nothing else. It is not a mere cessation of arms he desires; it is a stable and enduring peace. This agony must not be gone through with again, and it must be a matter of very sober judgment what will insure us against it.

"His holiness in substance proposes that we return to the status quo ante-bellum, and that then there be a general condonation, disarmament, and a concert of nations, based upon acceptance of the principle of arbitration; that by a similar concert freedom of the seas be established; and that the territorial claims of France and Italy, the perplexing problems of the Balkan states, and the restitution of Poland be left to such conciliatory adjustments as may be possible in the new temper of such a peace, due regard being paid to the aspirations of the peoples whose political fortunes and affiliations will be involved.

Why Pope's Plan Won't Do.

"It is manifest that no part of this program can be successfully carried out unless the restitution of the status quo ante furnishes a firm and satisfactory basis for it. The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long established practices and long cherished principles of international action and honor; which chose its own time for the war; delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly; stopped at no barrier either of law or of mercy; swept a whole continent within the tide of blood—not the blood of soldiers only, but the blood of innocent women and children also, and of the helpless poor; and now stands balked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world.

"The power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people. It is no business of ours how that great people came under its control or submitted with temporary rest to the domination of its

purpose; but it is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling.

"To deal with such a power by way of peace upon the plan proposed by his holiness the pope would, so far as we can see, involve a recuperation of its strength and a renewal of its policy; would make it necessary to create a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people, who are its instruments, and would result in abandoning the new born Russia to the intrigue, the manifold subtle interference and the certain counter revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German government has of late accustomed the world. Can peace be based upon a restitution of its power or upon any word of honor it could pledge in a treaty of settlement and accommodation?

America Desires No Reprisals.

"Responsible statesmen everywhere must now see, if they never saw before, that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple or embarrass others, upon vindictive action of any sort, or any kind of revenge or deliberate injury. The American people have suffered intolerable wrongs at the hands of the imperial German government, but they desire no reprisal upon the German people, who have themselves suffered all things in this war, which they did not choose. They believe that peace should rest upon rights of peoples, not the rights of governments—the rights of peoples great or small, weak or powerful—their equal right to freedom and security and self government and to a participation upon fair terms in the economic opportunities of the world—the German people of course included, if they will accept equality and not seek domination.

"The test, therefore, of every plan of peace is this: Is it based upon faith of all the peoples involved or merely upon word of an ambitious and intriguing government, on the one hand, and of a group of free peoples on the other? This is a test which goes to the root of the matter; and it is the test which must be applied.

"The purposes of the United States in this war are known to the whole world—to every people to whom the truth has been permitted to come. They do not need to be stated again. We seek no material advantage of any kind. We believe that the intolerable wrongs done in this war by the furious and brutal power of the imperial German government ought to be repaired, but not at the expense of the sovereignty of any people—rather a vindication of the sovereignty both of those that are weak and those that are strong. Punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires, the establishment of selfish and exclusive leagues, we deem inexpedient and in the end worse than futile, no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace. That must be based upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind.

Can't Accept Kaiser's Word.

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting.

"Without such guarantees, treaties of settlement, agreements of disarmament, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, re-constitutions of small nations, if made with the German government, no man, no nation could now depend on.

"We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the Central Powers. God grant it may be given soon and in all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace."

"ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State of the United States of America."

Answers for All Allies.

Washington, Aug. 29.—President Wilson's rejection of the pope's peace proposals is regarded here as the high water mark of the war. Furthermore, it is indicative of the virtual selection of the President by the Allies as their spokesman before the world.

The note comes as a climax to the remarkable series of state documents in which President Wilson has argued the cause of world democracy against autocracy in the high court of public opinion and accepted more and more by the people of all the allied countries as expressing their ideals.

There appears to be no doubt that the United States was selected to make answer before the world, in advance of all the others. Whether the Entente nations will send extensive replies is not known here. It is regarded as probable that they will in large measure adopt the President's reasoning for their own and send notes of endorsement.

HOTEL BUREAU ON THE ROCKS

NO MONEY TO PAY INSPECTORS AND THE WHOLE FORCE IS LAID OFF.

SHORTAGE DUE TO NEW LAW

Deputies Not Allowed to Collect Fees and Bonifaces Are Slow in Making Returns—To Take Legal Action.

Jefferson City, Mo.

There is gloom among the deputies and other attaches of the state hotel inspection department. There is no money available for the maintenance of the department outside of the salary of Inspector J. H. Dickbrader, nor is there likely to be sufficient funds until next May or June.

So acute has become the situation that Inspector Dickbrader has laid off the entire force, and the outlook for a resumption of the inspection of hotels and boarding-houses at an early date is not reassuring.

Prior to the enactment of the change in the hotel inspection law by the last legislature, the deputy inspector, when he inspected a hotel or boarding-house, collected on the spot for the work done and the license.

Under the new law deputies make no collection. They merely inspect and give the proprietor a clean bill of health, and the license fee is sent direct to the state inspector. That is supposed to be the way the new law is to operate. The license year begins on May 31. This is the first year under the new law.

Inspector Dickbrader has written them to come across and has also notified prosecuting attorneys throughout the state of the delinquents; yet the returns for the month of August so far have only been \$58.

Under the new law the annual license for boarding-houses and hotels is as follows: Less than 15 rooms, \$3; between 15 and 20, \$5; 20 to 30 rooms, \$10; 40 to 50, \$20; 50 to 75, \$25; 75 to 100, \$30; and up in the same proportion.

Soldiers Miss Home "Chow."

Members of the Second regiment, Missouri national guard, now at the concentration camp at Nevada, are sending word home that additions to mess supplies will be most thankfully received.

They say that the government rations are wholesome and are supplied in great abundance as to meat and bread, and that the coffee is also good, but they yearn for roasting ears, watermelons, cantaloupes, fruits, jellies and jams, on which they had been feeding at home.

Paroled for Motherhood.

The governor has granted a parole to Maggie Macon, a negress, who is about to become a mother. She was sent to prison in July from St. Louis on a charge of highway robbery. She was paroled to Mrs. Maria Parks of East St. Louis.

State Elks Meet in September.

A business meeting of the Order of Elks for the entire state will be held here September 11. Originally it was intended to hold a three-day session, but the war interfered, and the whole proceedings will be transacted in a single day.

To Hold Joint Session.

The Iowa State Public Service Commission will meet here on September 11, with the Missouri body to take up the application of the railroads in both states for raising the rates on coal. The application by the Missouri roads was filed some weeks ago, and a similar application was filed in Iowa recently. Because of the joint operation of several roads the meeting was called jointly.

Another Drawing.

Belated registration cards received by Adjt. Gen. McCord caused another drawing under the draft act for the assignment of numbers. Chief Justice Graves of the supreme court officiated at the drawing, and blindfolded, drew the names and numbers from the hat.

Following is a list of the names and numbers outside of the cities:

Greene county, Springfield district—William H. Nelson, No. 3451; John H. Baxter, No. 3452; and Grantham W. Beckley, No. 3453.

"Canners" at Work.

Mrs. A. A. Flanders and Mrs. W. B. Weston, in charge of the country collection service of the woman's central committee on food conservation, traverse each week over 300 miles of bad roads to gather produce for the community cannery erected at the suggestion of Herbert Hoover.

Their report, which is quite voluminous, has been gotten out at the request of the United States government.

HAPPENINGS of the week IN MISSOURI

A meeting of farmers of Boone county, recently, called by the county council of defense, was attended by farmers from all sections. The meeting disclosed that 90 per cent of the farmers present had determined to increase their wheat acreage next year. A census of the meeting was taken, which revealed all those who will increase their acreage from 25 to 50 per cent. A. J. Estes of Columbia said he raised seventy acres of wheat last year and that he had planned to break ground for 500 acres for the 1918 crop. Many farmers in this county will add a crop of rye to their farm productions. The meeting was conducted by H. F. Childers of the farm extension department of the state university.

The other night the following was cabled to Gen. J. J. Pershing, who was born and reared only a few miles from the camp grounds of the Meadville Chautauqua: "Pershing, Somewhere in France:—Your Linn county, Missouri, friends back home, assembled thousands strong at the Meadville Chautauqua to observe Pershing Day, send you hearty greetings and best wishes." To pay for the cablegram a hat collection of nickels was asked for. It amounted to \$60. The money not used was given to the Red Cross.

By agreement of attorneys for the state and the defense the trial of the seven persons arrested in connection with the kidnaping of Baby Lloyd Keet and the attempted abduction of C. A. Clements in Springfield, was postponed from September 24 to October 8. The state asked for more time in which to prepare for the trial. It was made known definitely by the prisoners' counsel that no further efforts would be made to obtain their release on bail, and they will continue to be held in the Webster county jail at Marshfield until their trial there.

Thirty-five young business women of Springfield, all members of the honor guards, had their first war drill recently. The company expects to get thirty-five more recruits. Coach A. W. Briggs, physical director of the normal school, conducted the drill. The company was organized a short time ago with the idea of putting its members in physical trim to assume men's positions vacated because of the war.

The Rev. Ray Bell, an evangelist noted in Illinois and Missouri residing at Wellsville, is stricken with paralysis. Attending physicians say if he recovers at all he will never be able to take up active work again.

Leather Clatterbuck, who registered and failed to report, appeared before the board at Fulton, passed and did not claim exemption. Nine more of the first call still remain unreported.

Poor lights on their motor car caused an accident near Cole Camp recently, when E. C. Jones, 45 years old, a farmhand, was almost instantly killed, and W. R. Morris, driver of the car, suffered a broken collarbone.

Dean Walter Williams of the Missouri University School of Journalism has been invited to deliver a series of addresses in the cities of Great Britain upon "America and the War."

Louis Boldridge was killed and Tom Boldridge, Bud Hutchison and John London badly injured the other night in a motor car spill six miles east of Lexington.

Martin V. Crill, city assessor, is dead at his home in Chillicothe. He was one of the old settlers of Livingston county.

Prof. C. W. Knapp has resigned the chair of sociology at Westminster college at Fulton and accepted a similar position in McAlester college, St. Paul, Minn. He had been on the local faculty five years.

Charles I. Hardwick of Wakonda is dead at Carrollton from injuries received in an accident in which a Wash freight train cut off both legs. He was 50 years old.

Warner Hilkey of St. Louis is plaintiff in a suit filed for the heaviest damages for personal injuries ever asked in the Polk county circuit court. He asks \$150,000 from the Frisco railroad for the loss of both his legs in the yards of the company in St. Louis on May 12, last.

Alvin Creaman, aged 19 years, is dead at his parent's home in Centuria from injuries received from jumping from a moving train.

The tower of the Osceola Water Company collapsed the other day, shutting off the town's water supply.

WON'T YOU HELP DEFEAT KAISER?

Then Use More Apples This Fall So Meat and Wheat May Be Sent Abroad.

Federal Food Administration Plans to Aid Horticulturists Market Great Fruit Crop Among American People.

Word has gone forth that America must use all of her great apple crop this year in order to save wheat and meat for the support of our allies in war against Germany. Uncle Sam is taking keen interest in the fruit harvest of 1917, because it is vital to victory, and through the food administration is planning a vast "consumer campaign" that will create an unprecedented demand for apples for home use.

This year's apple crop calls for intelligent handling. The latest government reports indicate a crop of about 190,000,000 bushels. That is a little below normal. Good prices are assured for all honestly packed, first quality apples, and also for honestly packed, selected second grades, which government experts say can be put into storage. When the crop is big it does not pay to store second grades, but this year, despite the fact that we cannot ship our usual 2,000,000 barrels of apples abroad, because shipping space is precious, we should be able to get fair prices for all good apples at home.

Careless packing of poor quality fruit has always been one of the chief causes of market instability and unsatisfactory prices to the growers. This year the whole apple industry is co-operating to remove this market handicap. There has never been an apple year such as this one is going to be. Growers have never been able to get together and engage and finance a national educational campaign among consumers to increase apple consumption. This year the situation makes it necessary for the United States government, through the food administration, to conduct a consumer's campaign of publicity on behalf of the apple. This campaign will begin while the crop is being sent to market, and will probably continue until the last apple is eaten up late next spring. So the grower has three great incentives for grading, packing and storing this crop with especial care.

1. It is a good crop and calls for care.

2. The government will encourage apple eating and apple storage and will discourage speculation that raises the price abnormally.

3. We must eat up at home more than two million barrels of apples, which would ordinarily be exported. To get the best of the crop to the market in prime condition it must be picked carefully at the time of maturity and promptly cooled in temporary storage, and then skillfully graded and packed. Second-grade fruit should not go into barrels or boxes. If it cannot be marketed in bulk in near-by consuming centers, then it should be worked up into by-products along with the culls.

There has been a gratifying improvement in apple marketing the past two or three years. Western apples are boxed to strictly honest standards, by the great co-operative growers' organizations in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Colorado. The eastern barrel apple has also been wonderfully improved in New York and other states. Because apples are honestly packed and give the best possible value for the money, there is an increase in the consumer demand. Retail merchants who were formerly almost afraid to buy apples in barrels, because they were not sure of getting marketable values for their money, are now buying freely and in confidence. This good work makes it possible for the government to go further and encourage the use of apples as a war-time food measure.

Because the bulk of the crop will be picked by volunteer workers this year, and put into common storage until the grower can find time to grade and pack, there will be an opportunity to give closer personal attention to the grading and packing than might be the case if the crop were handled as in peace times. For the grower who desires instructions in apple packing, the department of agriculture at Washington has information in bulletin form. These bulletins can be secured free by writing to the department. Growers will do well to obtain a few copies for their pickers and packers.

Likely Tale.

"Why don't you enlist in the army?" "I've got responsibilities, mum." "And you a tramp!" "You see, mum, it's dis way. Only last month I wrote me dear old mother dat I was comin' home to stay, an' I ain't got de heart to disappoint her."—Birmingham Age-Herald